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VOLUME XLVII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FAITHLESS REPUBLICANS.

Those Who Voted to Seat Senators a Bad Bond Plank.

The Vote [illegible] Senate [illegible] Democratic Plank Calling for Bonds—Defeated—Republicans Who Voted Against the Resolution.

A DYING WOMAN'S STORY.

She Tells Who Was Convicted of the Crime.

THE CUMMINGS PLAN.

Details of the Scheme for the Control of the County Board.

MOST VOTES FOR TURPIE.

The Democrats Declare That the Alleged Election Is of No Consequence.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES

THE TREASURY SURPLUS

SUIT FOR LARGE AMOUNTS.

Notice to Another Debtor to Appear.

The Judge's Judgment Against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road—Other Suits Which Will Be Rapidly Pushed—The Bonds in a Number of the Old Foreign & Land Mortgage Loans Sold in the Latter—The Suit to Enjoin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—From information obtained through prominent attorneys in Milwaukee and this city from Madison it is learned to be a settled fact that the notice received in the United States Court last Saturday at Madison, in which Mr. Judge secured judgment against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, as holder of the old Portage & Lake Superior land grant, will require the entire company's indebtedness, as defendant, to further secure the recovery of such a vast sum. Suit has already been commenced against the railroad company by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company for the recovery of $500,000 bonds of the old Portage & Lake Superior Company, which, it is claimed, are an equitable lien on the lands granted to the road. Gen. Thomas Hyde and other attorneys of this city, as counsel in the aforementioned suit, in all likelihood will file the Chicago, St. Paul & Superior Railroad Company's intervening petition with a motion for the same and Lake Superior. There has been granted by Congress to Wisconsin extensive portions of public lands for a railway from near St. Paul to Duluth, with a branch to Superior. This grant of public lands, along every mile of the line, is claimed by the Chicago, St. Paul & Superior Railroad Company, and by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company as trustee for the bondholders of the Portage & Lake Superior Company, which, it is claimed, are an equitable lien on the lands granted to the road. Gen. Thomas Hyde and other attorneys of this city, as counsel in the aforementioned suit, in all likelihood will file the

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887

Kevin has saved the lambskin of Jim Brady.

Chatterton has called by a heavy Sangster state pistol.

Harrison Chase gave a dinner to Senator Farwell last evening.

The State Sent bill passed the United States Senate yesterday.

The European bonnet movement yesterday from the gates of the garrison Inn.

At Kirk Park, Minn., three men were run down by a railroad train and killed.

The American Cotton Oil Trust has secured control of four fifths of the acids of the country.

Colonel R. Hudson does not expect Speaker Carlisle to do anything for the relief of Kentucky.

The Senate yesterday refused to pass over the President's veto a bill granting a pension to Carter W. Tiles.

Two Police Sections have been exempted by Superintendent of Police Ebe concerning the statistic pamphlets.

An unsuccessful attempt was made Tuesday night by some masked men to rob the safe in the Jersey City Post Office.

The House Committee on Territories yesterday considered the bill for the organization of the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. Blackburn, a Charlestonian, will locate Mr. Sheridan in the parliamentary race in the London district from which Lord Algernon Percy resigned.

In the National House yesterday the bill to prohibit the employment of Congressional committees to attend funerals at the public expense was laid on the table.

The House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Omaha and Council Bluffs passed the United States Senate yesterday.

It is stated that Stanley Bowker (Carlton will complete some Representatives who will vote to support the votes and pass a bill repealing all internal-revenue taxes on tobacco.

A Senator calling for an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the manufacture by Americans of American modern guns for the navy and several defenses was introduced in the Senate yesterday.

In the Illinois Senate yesterday Senator Payne introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding the recent labor strikes in the State.

A bill was introduced in the Illinois House yesterday for the incorporation of the State militia. The present militia of the commonwealth dwells in the Illinois National Guard assistance is to meeting held in Chicago in December.

The Stanley (Ky.) Appropriations bill passed the Senate yesterday. There was a spirited debate on the bill, Senator Allen protesting figures to show that the measure were being appropriated without adequate economy being devised for such letters.

Accounts of the New York hostilities have been received. O'Neil will mass John Jackson and Belgrade at Hong Kong, and name will follow. The conviction of Mme. Adelaide Gerard to Count people treaty-ships. In no place is more excitement felt than Belgrade in Chicago, for we, have our brothers there—one one of them one in the Council and the other in the County Board. The Belgrade have not been caught yet, but there is a good time coming. Our Board's detectives to all Europe, as also, and an energetic as Mr. Sheridan of New York, but our grand juries are not as good as those of New York, and there is the trouble. Belgrade have murderers everywhere, like the Mafia, and many expect to get a grand jury of Belgrade here. They can handle them very far indeed.

A Chattanooga engineer, has not yet been given of the order of Commissioner Hagerty, Schubert, and Hunningham on the Great Northern Monday last. They acted in favor of William Schubert, bill of $5.00 per 100 pounds, though another Schmidt offered to furnish a good article at $4.00 per ton. It was then that pooling was taking of the matter, and the old contractor (Schubert) was thereby $1.00 per 100 pounds. It is not that Hagerty gives gifts to his Hunningers for the sake. But yet it must have amount to him that he kept in good relations with Jack McCarthy (Cable, Ariz., and the rest of the Chicago guard. Messrs. Engelhardt, Schubert, and Hunningers ought to have associations with the two members with whom they are, else did before they lost their support to the William Schmidt contract. It may not policy to oppose them long. Mr. Portland is may be getting Messrs. Brown, Schmidt, Engelhardt, and Hunningers against the contract.

The annual fat money was underway and the annual committee meet. Starting into Chicago cold and unchanged. Assessment organizers were in good demand and most everyone got. Fourteen months was done. Chicago contract for big portions was higher range of prices. The remain were many of the orders, but among sales, with good buying of model for New York and parties to the Southwest. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 10 cents higher, lard 10c cents higher, pound 10 cents higher, wheat and Hundreds 1c over higher, corn 1c over higher, oats 2c, and barley 1c over higher.

The bill for Representatives' clerks has been reported favorably by the committee to which it was referred. It provides to substitute that members and Chairmen of committees may have the services of a clerk, each one selecting his own, and that they shall be placed upon the official roll of employés and be paid $100 a month during the session of Congress. The total amount of money which would have to be taken out of the appropriation, a member of a committee or an, would not be much, and it might relieve the inevitable confusion to get the committee-rooms supplied, but in spite of this the bill ought not to pass. It is a measure in the interest of office-holders and Representative aristocracy. It is an anti-Edmunds spoil for members to get along without clerks than it has been during the last fifty years. They will be more industrious appendages, having an object not then to do certain work which members are sent there to do. They are mostly able-bodied men, to whom office-duty ought not to be a hardship. Such a bill would also offer inducements to bright young men to enter Congressional districts to support Democrats or which to solicit make more money for the sake of being a Congressman. This measure, once made, where would it stop? The clerks themselves would soon need deputies. Besides this, the Americans having learned the luxury of Congress it would not be long before they would be demanding an increase of wages and shortening of hours.

THE ELEC INSPECTOR.

Commissioner Brown and his sympathizers in the County Board called upon the investigation of certain claims for Schneider's especially—before their payment on the basis of new warrants therefor. County Commissioner Blue goes still further, believing the Adams suggestion, but insisting that all claims for over $50 be passed in the same way. Mr. Blue is right. Let the good work of reform in Cook thoroughly, thoroughly, and in such a way that no one can reasonably find fault. The best importance for making other work of this kind hereafter. The county is out of funds, and the delay required to make the investigations would involve an actual postponement of the payment practically. While the parties to interest are waiting for the settlement to garnet in the money to meet their demands all hours might as well keep themselves with the proposed investigation. Nobody would then get a dime. All, a certificate of character, and dishonesty be exposed and discharged.

It would serve do for the entire element of the board to be held liable in the charge of favoritism. For example, Mr. Schneider is an absent element of claims to be, chiefly interests in Englehorn, while Mr. Schmidt & Co is one of the leading firms of Chicago, with a reputation unmerited by the issues of supplies, known throughout the best and most trade as a first-class house. Of course there is no comparison between the two in commercial rating, but before the first they stand upon the same footing. The law holds both innocent of any fraud upon the county until proved guilty, but daily and unanimously refuses to discriminate between them, being no respecter of persons. It is true that Mr. Schmidt is the City Councilor and a gentleman of the highest standing, while the senior partner is equally well known as a good citizen, but "wicked partners" sometimes do what the house as a whole would not be guilty of, and, besides, any commercial house doing business with the Government (general, State, county, or municipal) does expect to be brought to book and required to make a showing. The most is for a session to suspend that Mr. Schneider is any worse than several others. This is not a case for the congress policy. Let every bill bear its own sins, and instead of being allowed to take to the woods in an uproar, submit to bear the music.

The case of those delivered in the Blue proposition, "contracts or appointments of public money exceeding the sum of $500," constitute, it is roughly estimated, two thirds of the entire amount against the county. They may be substantially correct or wide of the mark. A session like which, in the proportion large or small, every one of them should be put through the most infinite mill and opportunity afforded for investigating the bottom and getting down to bottom facts. Who are behind them men of straw, and to the how the successful bidders contain ample with the county to comply of they do to any such time let us know at once.

THE DAY THEY RISES.

The origin of the great strike in New York is not unlike that of the Andersonville railroad strike in Missouri last year. Both originated in a trial council and spread over a large area, existing into the ancient domain of workingmen having an interest in it, except as they have been manipulated by the Knights of Labor leaders and made to believe that it will be their benefit to quit labor. In the latter, a few men employed by the Old Dominion Steamship Company struck for higher wages. They demanded that an increase be made sufficient to the company and they would quit, whereupon all the Longshoremen, Stevedores, and laborers engaged in loading and unloading vessels and steamships that were owned by them, with the result that thousands of men who were satisfied with their wages are out of employment. To these have now been added the freight-handlers of railroads entering New York City, and a further advance is to be made to other railroads, tradesmen, and other railroad employés to quit. The original trouble with the Old Dominion Company has disappeared, having been utterly eclipsed by the larger strikes, for which it was made the pretext. Indeed, it was here as completely forgotten that the company has fixed the places of the strikers with workmen who had remained to business as usual without interruption.

The original attempt to harvest the Old Dominion Company was evident to a point by ordering a general strike which would prevent it from hiring workmen who had struck, and to the outsiders what have the strikers accomplished? They have succeeded in tying thousands of men employed in the ports of strike, with the temporary loss of their wages, and have made it impossible for many of them to get their places altogether. They have cut off the coal supply of the metropolis. In their wake, they have done exactly what they charge against the "coal barons"—deliberately withheld the necessaries of life by locking the supply and made it a crime for thousands of poor families with fires to shiver. They have interfered with business in other States by preventing shipments of materials, and have thus brought about the discharge of workingmen, as in some cases who have no interest in their strike. They are preparing to interfere with the world's supply coal and the carriage of the mails. The numerous carriage men have a week or a month, happen how the seasons is favorable workers. As a last resort, in order to get employment for their members, they are, it is said, to form a labor organization, though the reason differs, by law, it will have the same result, it subject to the control of the Knights of Labor, and will be used by them for political purposes.

The strikers have no grievances to complain of. They have been receiving the highest wages paid in any part of the country, and the average of wages has been increased from time to time. The Knights of Labor have no interest in the matter, and the strikers will receive no sympathy from the organization. The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has declared that the strike was inaugurated without authority, and that the strikers will receive no support from the organization. The Knights of Labor have always been opposed to strikes, and have always advised arbitration as the best means of settling disputes between employers and employés. The Executive Board has declared that the strikers have violated the principles of the order, and that they will receive no support from the organization. The Knights of Labor have always been opposed to strikes, and have always advised arbitration as the best means of settling disputes between employers and employés. The Executive Board has declared that the strikers have violated the principles of the order, and that they will receive no support from the organization.

THE TRAIN BILL.

Major Hartley's recommendations as to the methods by which money shall be raised for meeting out the municipal debt-carriage scheme for the Chicago Southern have been ignored by the gentlemen who have drafted the bill to give the scheme effect. The bill proceeds on the theory that the money must be raised by special assessments. But to have started on the road theory it would have to provide chance of benefiting him, the reasons already pointed out to the Senate. The road therefore would never consent to let the Sanitary of Cleveland, Ward, Lyons, Jefferson, and Ellis for a public improvement which will in the main benefit the people of Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, and the wealthy owners of coming lands and low-lying property in Cicero, the west part of the Town of Lake, and the north part of Lake View. The benefits to be derived by the people of Chicago from the completion of the scheme will vast, and a direct way to most can not result in greater relief. Property in the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, for instance, will not derive as much benefit from the drainage scheme as that in the Fifth and Twenty Wards. The tax under the special assessment plan will be in proportion to the benefits derived. If Mr. Hartley's recommendations were adopted the Treasurer of the association would have one of the largest offices to exercise. He would be in yearly receipt of $50,000 for a sinking fund, which he could lend for his own profit, while the taxpayers would have to pay from 4 to 6 per cent on it. It is significant in connection with the repudiation of the Hutchinson advice that the bill in the main was drafted by Mr. Wheeler, who served under him as Corporation Counsel.

There are some other interesting provisions in the measure, as, for instance, that there shall be a sinking fund of $10 Commissioners for letting contracts of $1,000 and upward; that all contracts over $50 shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after due advertisement, and that the total expenditure shall not exceed $2,000,000 annually, to the report of the engineers $1,000,000 will pay for work on improvement of the drainage of Chicago as will meet the necessities of a city of 1,500,000 inhabitants. Before the money is expended Congress may be induced to undertake the completion of the greater project—the making of a navigable waterway from the lake to the Mississippi. Besides, there is a very general impression that Mr. Hartley's figures are entirely too high. The fact might be set down to $1,000,000.

THE OPEN FOR LAKE PARK.

The great episode in the career of the fashionable girl, Miss Van Zandt was born last year effect, in this or any other community, it will only frighten the regret that she is so foolish as to submit herself to the debasing of a marriage by proxy. It will increase the odium which exists against the Anglomaniac Rules that he should have encouraged her to any such silly business, and will not increase the respect in which the rest of the Rules family are held. It will furthermore give to a long-seated conviction in the minds of all law-abiding people that the influence of the rich was the chief personage in the heavenly and more responsible than any other class to an over stripped of all its natural functions.

Under an Rule of law of legal practice in New Van Zandt married to August Belmont Belmont to celebrate by all reputable persons under these extreme proceeding certain disastrous respecting to consecration. Miss Van Zandt was not married in this country. There is but one other form of marriage, and that is under the common law. The American girls have held over and over again that where an actual contract is made previous to a proper license, personal reading of intercourse to take such place as husband and wife in the presence of witnesses, and consummation is followed by cohabitation and the enjoyment of matrimonial rights and responsibilities, such a marriage is valid under the strictest law. Arrangements to consummate the ceremony at some future time followed by cohabitation would also constitute a marriage. The contract need be made in the presence of a clergyman and it may be either verbal or written. Clergymen and the ceremonies of marital rights are not essential to the validity. Already one or three of the leaders are in custody upon the charge of conspiracy. As the Judges find their dupes rapidly falling up with non-existing men, who are now making hot motions to get back to their places, though many will be dismissed. In the end many of them will have lost their work permanently, and all of them will have lost their contented wages. There is no excuse for the foolish undertaking either. It never should have gone further than the bulk of the Van Zandt-Belmont Committee, and I never would have gone further except for the personal ambition of the managers who control the workingmen and have achieved their ends for the time being by the use of their organizations, which is here in search of an opportunity as every other section of the last year has.

BEHIND THE TOWER'S CROWDED.

Senator Crawford of Erie Pen has successfully abandoned the idea of granting the municipalities in favor of a new constitutional convention for this State. In that he is perfectly right. He has no doubt, after mature consideration the subject, come to the conclusion that any change in the fundamental law necessary to prevent extraordinary legislation for Cook County and Chicago can be brought about by means of constitutional amendments. The one which he introduced yesterday in the Senate at Springfield, and to which reference was made in THE TRIBUNE a week ago, seems admirably suited to this purpose. It lays the basis for a radical change in the government of Cook County, provides for the annexation of the city limits so as to bring into Chicago all that population which naturally belongs to it, including nearly all the suburban people having business or professional relations with the city. After the annexation of this amendment the multiple government of Cook County, which imposes such an intolerable tax on property-owners, may be wiped out. Chicago and the surrounding towns are cursed by aldermanic, commissioner, trustee, town, school, and library boards. We must only see board having municipal, local, and legislative powers, subject to the veto of an executive. Senator Crawford's amendment, if adopted, will facilitate this, in accordance with its provisions, when the other amendments can be separated from the agricultural, and have can be enacted in relation to Chicago which will not ask ought not easily to other portions of the State.

The amendment should be submitted to a vote of the people until a year from next fall. Its legislation based on it can go into effect before 1889. There will then be time enough for the people to think over the matter. It was the intention of those who framed the Constitution that changes should not be made without mature deliberation. It is very probable that Mr. Crawford's amendment will be adopted and that Chicago will obtain at its miserable rule for the city form of government through its representatives before 1889. The course of that year will be a consequence gone Chicago the second place among American cities, next to New York and above Philadelphia. Senator Crawford has acted a patriotic part in abandoning the idea of a new constitutional convention. It would be an expensive and dangerous experiment.

THE PACKAGE

FRANCE EXPECTS A WAR.

REIGN OF GERMAN OPERA.

NEW YORK'S IDLE MEN.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE.

AN ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

[SUB-HEADINGS OF THE ILLINOIS LABOR PARTY MAKE ON WAY APPEARANCE.]

The Bribe to Give the Vote of the Man Who Attempted to Corrupt Him to the Most Successful Bidder, but Then He Is a Strong Business Legislator Offering This Why Arguments in Favor of the Bribe Protection of Farm Stock Being Said Thing.

Springfield, Ill., Fri. 4.—[Special.]—Mr. Morris, coming to the Senate today in a southbound car of carriage, had read at the Clerk's desk a report printed to a St. Louis newspaper of a speech made in East St. Louis by George A. Bailey, the St. Clair County United Labor party candidate. The report said that Mr. Bailey as stated that while the Labor men there to secure concessions a Democratic Legislature (shouting from the other Democrats) at Springfield, a committee of Republican citizens, who went and had a conversation with the Chicago man. The same proposition was made to him, and he went back and told the Labor men they could get what they desired by Mr. Morris, and he asked the Senate to say that gentlemen who made that speech must have a reason to believe it.

Mr. Morris said he had a number of the gentlemen from Marion to ask an explanation of any act of his, and he would be glad to do so. The report of the speech made at East St. Louis was substantially correct, with one or two exceptions. I said in that speech that the proposition to support to get the nomination started was made to Mr. Morris. The circumstances attending these facts were these: The Republican State Convention met at Springfield, and the first day of the session I was in the city. The morning of the second day I was informed that Mr. Morris was in the city, and that he had been here all night. I called on him at the Leland Hotel, and found him in bed. He told me that he had been approached by a committee of Republicans, who had come to him and told him that they had been sent by the Republican State Committee to see him, and that they had been informed that he was a candidate for the Senate, and that they were authorized to say that if he would support the Republican ticket and help to elect Republican members of the Legislature, he would be elected. I told him that I would not support the Republican ticket, and that I would not help to elect Republican members of the Legislature, and that I would not vote for him for Senate. He then told me that he was a candidate for the Senate, and that he would be elected by the Democratic members of the Legislature, and that he would be elected by the Democratic members of the Legislature, and that he would be elected by the Democratic members of the Legislature

HURET NELSON ON DECK.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE COFFEE TRADE OF 1892

Putnam Clothing House.

Clearing Sale this month. Prices cut to a point that will make this sale sure and prompt.

Ulster Overcoats reduced 33 1-3 per cent this month only.

131 & 133 Clarkst. 113 & 117 Madisonst.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER.

BERMUDA.

HAMILTON HOTEL.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DRUNKENNESS

AREND'S KUMISS.

To R. R. Contractors.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

THE CITY.

See Our Wabash-av. Windows

For All These Novelties.

James H. Walker & Co.

WE OPEN TODAY.

And exhibit in the South Aisle of our First Floor, the finest selection of

WASH DRESS GOODS

Obtainable in This Country.

Beautiful Wide Sateens,	12½c
Elegant Sateens,	12½c
Scotch Zephyrs,	20c
Penang Cloths,	15c
Choice Fine Ginghams,	20c

MIKADO CLOTHS,

FRENCH SATEENS,

FRENCH GINGHAMS,

STRIPE ZEPHYRS,

PLAID ZEPHYRS,

Black & White Zephyrs,

The prices of all the above Imported Goods are equally low and choice of selection an object for early purchasers. Mail Orders given careful attention.

A. S. AND COMPANY.

WABASH AVE. & ADAMS ST.

Greatest Bargain of the Season.

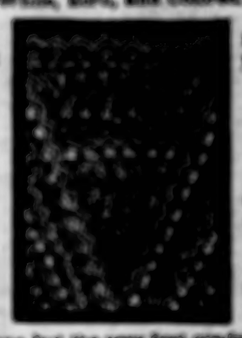
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF Ladies' UNMADE Dresses On Our Main Floor Today.

ALWAYS A FREE OFFERING OF Desirable Merchandise

200 Elegantly Embroidered Dress Robes

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ABOUT ONE-FOURTH MANUFACTURERS' COST.

Actual Value FROM $4.50 UP TO $25.00.



$1.50. $3.50. $5.00.

This lot contains some but the very best grades of goods, with an ample quantity of material and trimming.

A. S. GAGE AND COMPANY. HENRY J. HACHMEISTER, Assignee.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ANCHOR BRAND LINEN COLLARS

Latest Styles at Popular Prices.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

100 Feet Improved for $27,000,

IF TAKEN THIS WEEK.

Gainesville, Florida.

$10

WINDSOR CEMENT TOPS.

Catalogue Sale

Old English and New Books

CANDY

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

We desire to announce a "February Sale" of

LADIES' LINEN

Collars and Cuffs

—AND—

Ruching

At prices so low that ladies will buy by the quantity for future use. We mark these (new and perfect) goods at figures 25, 35, or 50 per cent less than usual *to create more business during a usually quiet season.* Today's prices will be maintained for one week only.

Ladies' PLAIN Linen Collars:

Regularly sold at 20c, reduced to 10c.
Regularly sold at 25c, reduced to 12½c.
Regularly sold at 25c, reduced to 15c.
Shown in several new, stylish shapes.

Ruchings:

"Satin" Ruching, regularly sold at 25c, reduced to 12½c.
"Ribbon" Ruching, regularly sold at 35c, reduced to 15c.
"Crepe Lisse" Ruching, regularly sold at 75c, reduced to 25c.
And a dozen styles of Fine Imported Ruchings reduced from $1.50, $1.25, or $1.00 to 50c per yard.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

CONTINUATION

OF OUR SUCCESSFUL SALE

UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS

Points of interest to which we direct special attention are

QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, FIT

LOT 1. $1.00 Each. $5.50 per half dozen.

LOT 2. 75c Each. $4.25 per half dozen.

HOSIERY DEPT.

A DUPLICATE LOT OF 100 DOZEN

LADIES' SPUN SILK HOSE

IN BLACK, ALL SIZES.

$1.00 Each.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Cor. Madison and Peoria-sts.

Unparalleled Reduction IN French Kid Gloves.

TODAY WE WILL PLACE ON OUR GLOVE COUNTERS

100 Doz. Ladies' and Gents' REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES, in White and Opera Shades, 5, 7, and 10 Hooks and 4 and 6 Buttons, at the uniform price of

29c A PAIR.

Actual standard prices $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 per pair.

"Come Early and Secure Your Choice."

California Excursions.

PROFESSOR HENRY 23 CORSO.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State & Washington-sts.

Children's Furnishing Dept.

SECOND FLOOR.

WE OPEN TODAY A NEW LINE OF Children's Shirt Waists

In choice styles and materials.

Also Latest Novelties in Children's White Aprons

In patterns that will please the Little Ones.

SPECIAL BARGAIN IN LADIES' WHITE AIRY APRONS 50c Each.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

SEWERAGE

FEBRUARY

A Clearing-Up Month

$35 Men's Suits for	$25
$30 Men's " "	$20
$22 Men's " "	$15
$15 Men's " "	$10
$12 Men's " "	$ 8
$10 Men's " "	$ 6
$15 Boys' " "	$10
$10 Children's Suits for	$6
$ 7 Children's Suits for	$5

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.

Only Makers of Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing.

Cor. State and Madison-sts.

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

A Wise Selfishness.

Against the elements of the world,
Against the storms that wreck the sea,
Against the fierce unconscious hurtling down
Out the vengeance of the earth,

Can arise the eternal shield
For him who knows the living air,
Who learns by watchfulness and skill
To pit or achieve aim to purpose.

Who let the plotting past, the dying
Forget and the shield's crescent power,
Who dies by terror of passion has sung
And now the grandest words the best,

Who'll believe the eternity lives,
Whose incomprehensible is God,
Such set parade the strongest forge
And find my armors in the wind.

Who behold such supreme armor
Whose breath makes it—against the—
Who knows that the ultimate is the grade
The crudely unacknowledged for sin.

Who give the suspicion that a crisis;
A precipitate of time to be,
And order to prevent pain rather
Is both, wise beast humanity.

Act as upon the issue brought up
A soothing answer here, gentle there,
Always ever get the work I said
And I beseech it to have
Lowell's Address to Peace.

THE MYSTERIOUS LEGACY.

My grandfather was a sea captain—not a
[illegible] of the kind, like the commanders
of the lakes and the coast skippers who
never get out of sight of land, and who, if
they get there, could never get back—but a
genuine "old salt," reared from boyhood
under a tarpaulin hat, and as familiar with
the "parts of the sea" as a shipboard is with
those of a sheep-walk. Spending his life on
perilous voyages, he was seldom at home
long enough at a time for the mild agency to
get on to another-eastern corner, and there
was hardly a port on the habitable globe to
touch at which old sailor hands with an old
acquaintance, without a stranger.

Of course, his cabins was crowded with
curious curiosities. Most of these, as gifts,
or curios he brought and his wife dusted,
were treasured as the memorials of a life-
time of adventure. Then for
[illegible] a home. Presently everything of
any use to either, or about the cabins and
the rooming up of motherless boys, was
taken to Salem to remain as to be
[illegible] of a tolerable convenience. That for
[illegible] became a more lasting fa-
[illegible]

Among the odds between the old French
[illegible] and the doorway furniture, a large
[illegible] was lying at a wharf in the town of
[illegible] with a valuable cargo, and
[illegible] to sail for Liverpool, and thence to
[illegible] part of the globe the chances of
[illegible] would dictate.

The ship was ground-tackle's dirty work, and
[illegible] her anchor and chain cable, and
[illegible] a heavy. Presently everything of
[illegible] was taken aboard, and shortly after-
[illegible] was ready, and the
[illegible] of the morning on which the
[illegible] was spoken as many sailor, whose
[illegible] were in the habit of
[illegible] "ashore on" at the cheapest
[illegible] after the sailing moment of the ves-
[illegible] when turned to the rays of the setting
[illegible] it was covered with a cream of
[illegible] gold.

Just before the last pinch was hauled on a
stranger stepped forthwith on board and in-
quired for the Captain's stateroom. Being
[illegible] to enter, such with a
slight bow, accosted the Captain, who sat
writing at his desk.

"Are you for Liverpool, I believe, sir?"

"I am."

"I am in great health, and intending to
spend the winter in Italy with my daughter.
Is the ship dirty that sails for Europe. Will
you give a passenger?"

"I do, sir, if my accommodations will suit
you."

"On matter about accommodations, Cap-
tain. I am an old sailor, and have lost a
considerable fortune." Besides the time of
year will be with me."

The allusion to his wealth, attended any
[illegible] to accident, and the unfeeling
[illegible] to the Captain's heart. He
[illegible] the morning's mail, and
[illegible] with an unfeeling feeling of saying
[illegible] and sympathy at his appearance, [illegible]
[illegible] and rather shabby, he was pleased
[illegible] to the ship's company. Indeed,
[illegible] the sight of the gaunt, sour and unsightly,
[illegible] and [illegible] appearance, as he
[illegible] advanced, enhanced my gratitude at
[illegible] my own good fortune in having
[illegible] my berth. His hair [illegible]
quite gone, and the scanty remnants which
[illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] to
[illegible] his face. His eyes were
[illegible] and [illegible] of consumption, his clothing of
[illegible] showing a sudden disruption. The
[illegible] of one of the black gloves gave evi-
[illegible] that he had lost a finger or two from
the left hand. These observations were made
by the Captain while the stranger was [illegible]
[illegible] a monthly account on the spot. Turn-
[illegible] as if startled at his forgetfulness, he
[illegible]

"Name the price, Captain, and I will pay
it now."

My grandfather had already fixed the price
in his own mind, and [illegible]
[illegible] an extra six and sixty. The ar-
[illegible] of the ship, as well as her own
[illegible] as an ever-free commander."

The language of a sailor's heart cannot be
misunderstood, and hence an interpreter,
and the stranger knew that consideration
[illegible] to [illegible] on the part. He would
[illegible] have expressed his thank, and
[illegible] of the shrewd to thought to
[illegible] a bar to the stranger's ears. But with-
[illegible] an expression of satisfaction of grati-
[illegible], and to [illegible]

"Are [illegible] to sail, sir. Is your baggage
on board?"

"This is all my baggage, sir," he replied, showing but a small black satchel under his
[illegible]

Leaving him to [illegible] the Captain
[illegible] and went on deck and found the
ship's mate, the above named with a
[illegible] that was startling. His features
[illegible] and as unfeeling as the [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

MORE ABOUT PENSIONS.

WILL THE CIVIL SERVICE SAVE THE CHAFF OF FRAUD?

Forty-eight Senators have on the list, and the bill will bring on the floor of the Senate a topic—the Proposed Question Period—in which the Representatives in the Senate Dwelling the Halls that at the last Session Establishments of Peace and Commerce.

New York Sun: Statements has stolen the matter a fair system of civil pensions the discharge of expenditure on account of any war to control within the plans plan to close. A people ready enough to bring to action and to declare at once where economy or extravagance is serious matter to children to the support of the Government. Thereafter shall steadily determine the creation of pensioners, and the amount of the day and take off year to year.

As long as our Government followed sound principles in the distribution of pensions the rule applied in the United States. Beginning with the year in which the Civil War closed, the number of pensioners and the amount of disbursements steadily increased until the maximum was reached in the fiscal year 1870-'71, when there were 207,497 names on the roll, which called for about $30,000,000 a year. For the years following there was a falling off, until in 1877-'78 the roll contained only 235,000 names, and an annual law than $21,000,000 a year. In the natural course of things, during the next twenty years there should have occurred the greatest decrease in the number of pensioners for these 21,000 and the annual disbursements. But the pension system was not dealt, reaching $138,000,000. If the Congressional Record had been nearly of them to an open ground for looking that the most best because that for ambitious ing the universally accepted authority some rule which the system of the pensions to report.

But the 4th day of January, 1907, the Senate of Pensions act was passed, a measure devised by the Republican leaders. The one of the pensions laws, repealing all and imperfections, equalizing rates of pay, and vastly extend to pensioners of long service who had reached to such each other for the "golden rule." It originated in the Democratic House, was referred to the Republican Senate, and received the members of a Republican President, although two of the fifteen members, Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Thurman, refused to recognize character. Mr. Thurman explaining that it would be an acquisition of $30,000,000—a proposition which, though inspired by them, was so clearly absurd as to be beyond the limit. The annual pension roll has since run up to this morning $141,000,000.

The Democrats almost every successful attempt to reverse the process to which we should have been entitled if the pension had been granted on the true basis. The biggest Democratic vote, however, that to pay a dollar for $1 gift, an exhibition applied for a pension on account of some belief which he claimed to have suffered of some disease which he claimed to have incurred during the service in the army and for some of a pension to his widow and children after the date of record, but he was said to be the amount of the disposition, and the other had a fact to the amount of 10% pay. The pay amount to $1 a month, based on disability of some sort assumed to the amount of 1/8. With the new development to avoid the extreme a claim for more than $1 of "arrearages."

The war of secular, during a considerable pension party throughout and long. The Democratic party, during many months, was engaged in the struggle for the passage of the bill, but the Republicans refused to be dragged into it. Democratic leaders, however, were determined to force the issue, and finally succeeded in getting the bill through the House. Then the Republicans, by a combination of Republicans and Democrats, passed it in the Senate. The Democrats, however, were defeated by the Republican majority in the House, which refused to concur in the Senate amendments. The bill was then referred to a conference committee, which, after long consultation, agreed upon a measure which, though inspired by them, was so clearly absurd as to be beyond the limit. The annual pension roll has since run up to this morning $141,000,000.

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Number of Pensioners.	Pensions.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

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LOST AND FOUND.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PERSONAL.

FOR SALE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BOARDING CHANCES.

BOARD AND LODGING.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MEDICAL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INSTRUCTION.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MEDICAL.

FINANCIAL.

DRAUGHTS AND DRAWERS.

BOARD WANTED.

TO LEASE.

STORAGE.

CARS, SHIPS, BOATS, &c.

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WANTED.

BUSINESS.

APPELLATE DECISIONS.

A CASE OF GENERAL INTEREST TO OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The only case of general interest decided by the Appellate Court yesterday was that of Hugh Martin vs. E. J. Swift and others involving a question of considerable importance to corporations and property owners. There were three sections to the suits by Martin, a subcontractor, against Swift, a contractor, and three different property owners, which were consolidated and heard together. Martin had furnished labor to Swift to build residences, and not being paid sued for about $5,000. After a decision in Martin's favor had been known, Swift filed a petition under the statute to each of the cases, setting out that he had entered into bond with the owners of the premises conditioned for the payment of all claims for work or material and asking that the suits be dismissed at his costs. The Supreme Court sustained a demurrer to the petitions and entered a personal decree against Swift for the amount due on each of the contracts. On appeal Judge Brown held this was error. Sec. 21, Chap. 82, of laws especially provided for the giving of such bonds, which should discharge any liens on the property of the party to whom it was given. The law did not limit the time for filing such bonds, and they were given to men if made before appeal to a settlement in two such, but after it had been begun. The court could no more proceed to declare that one after he would such a bond had been filed than he could decree a sale of property to a purchaser even after it had been placed in the sheriff's hands for execution. The decree of the Superior Court should have been dismissed, and the court should have been dismissed, and the court should have been dismissed, and the